

IN THE CLAIMS:

The following listing replaces all prior versions of the claims:

1-7. (Canceled)

8. (Withdrawn) A method for screening substances promoting or suppressing response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides, wherein the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides in the immunocytes derived from non-human animal non responsive to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 1 is measured/estimated, by using the immunocytes, a test substance and a mycobacterial lipoprotein/lipopeptide.

9. (Withdrawn) A method for screening substances promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides, wherein the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides of the non-human animal non-responsive to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 1 is measured/estimated by using the non-human animal, a test substance and a mycobacterial lipoprotein/lipopeptide.

10. (Withdrawn) The method for screening substances promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 8, wherein the comparison/estimation with a wild-type non-human animal of its littermate is performed as a control when measuring/estimating response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides.

11. (Withdrawn) The method for screening substances promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 8, wherein the substance promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides is an agonist or an antagonist to TLR1.

12. (Withdrawn) The method for screening substances promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 8, wherein the substance promoting response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides is a therapeutic/preventive agent for mycobacterial infection.

13. (Withdrawn) The method for screening substances promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 12, wherein the mycobacterial infection is tuberculous or a mycobacterial infection other than tuberculous.

14. (Withdrawn) A substance promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides, obtained by the method for screening a substance promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 8.

15. (Withdrawn) The substance promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 14, wherein the substance promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides is an agonist or antagonist to TLR1.

16. (Withdrawn) The substance promoting or suppressing the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides according to claim 14, wherein the substance promoting the response to mycobacterial lipoproteins/lipopeptides is a therapeutic/preventive agent for mycobacterial infection.

17-19. (Canceled)

20. (New) A transgenic mouse wherein the genome of the mouse comprises a homozygous inactivation of the Toll-like Receptor 1 (TLR1) gene; the TLR1 gene encodes a polypeptide that recognizes triacylated mycobacterial lipoproteins; peritoneal macrophages of the mouse exhibit decreased responsiveness to the triacylated mycobacterial lipoproteins; and the peritoneal macrophages also comprise a homozygous disruption of the TLR1 gene.

21. (New) A method for using a transgenic mouse as a model mouse non-responsive to triacylated mycobacterial lipoprotein or to synthetic triacylated lipopeptide, wherein the genome of the mouse comprises a homozygous inactivation of the Toll-like Receptor 1 (TLR1) gene; the TLR1 gene encodes a polypeptide that recognizes triacylated mycobacterial lipoproteins; peritoneal macrophages of the mouse exhibit decreased responsiveness to the triacylated mycobacterial lipoproteins; and the peritoneal macrophages also comprises a

homozygous disruption of the TLR1 gene.

22. (New) A method for using cells derived from a transgenic mouse as model cells non-responsive to triacylated mycobacterial lipoprotein or to synthetic triacylated lipopeptide, wherein the genome of the mouse comprises a homozygous inactivation of the Toll-like Receptor 1 (TLR1) gene; the TLR1 gene encodes a polypeptide that recognizes triacylated mycobacterial lipoproteins; peritoneal macrophages of the mouse exhibit decreased responsiveness to the triacylated mycobacterial lipoproteins; and the peritoneal macrophages also comprise a homozygous disruption of the TLR1 gene.

23. (New) The method according to claim 21, wherein Synthetic triacylated lipopeptide is N-palmitoyl-S-dilaurylglycerol.

24. (New) The method according to claim 22, wherein Synthetic triacylated lipopeptide is N-palmitoyl-S-dilaurylglycerol.